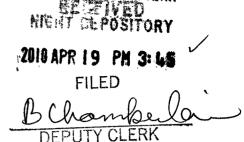
rule and the availability of the declarant is immaterial.



## IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF STATE OF ARIZONA

## Cause No. P1300CR20081339

STATE'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION IN LIMINE RE HEARSAY **EVIDENCE FILED APRIL 9, 2010** 

The State of Arizona, by and through Sheila Sullivan Polk, Attorney, and her deputy undersigned, hereby submits its Response to Defendant's Motion in Limine re Hearsay Evidence and requests that Defendant's Motion be denied. The State's position is supported

Certain hearsay evidence is admissible under Ariz. R. Evid., Rule 803 and 804.

Ariz. R. Evid., Rules 803 and 804 allow for admission of certain types of hearsay. The materials the State will seek to admit fall squarely under firmly rooted exceptions and 1

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(1)	Present	sense	impression.	Α	statement	describing	or
expl	aining an	event	or condition	mac	le while the	declarant v	was
perc	eiving the	e event	or condition	, or i	mmediately	thereafter.	

- (5) Recorded Recollection. A memorandum or record concerning a matter about which a witness once had knowledge but now has insufficient recollection to enable the witness to testify fully and accurately, shown to have been made or adopted by the witness when the matter was fresh in the witness' memory and to reflect that knowledge correctly. If admitted, the memorandum or record may be read into evidence but may not itself be received as an exhibit unless offered by an adverse party.
- (24) Other exceptions. A statement not specifically covered by any of the foregoing exceptions but having equivalent circumstantial guarantees of trustworthiness, if the court determines that (A) the statement is offered as evidence of a material fact; (B) the statement is more probative on the point for which it is offered than any other evidence which the proponent can procure through reasonable efforts; and (C) the general purposes of these rules and the interests of justice will best be served by admission of the statement into evidence. However, a statement may not be admitted under this exception unless the proponent of it makes known to the adverse party sufficiently in advance of the trial or hearing to provide the adverse party with a fair opportunity to prepare to meet it, the proponent's intention to offer the statement and the particulars of it, including the name and address of the declarant.

(emphasis added.)

Rule 804(a)(4) allows that a witness is unavailable if he or she "is unable to be present or to testify at the hearing because of death." Here, the victim is unavailable because she was brutally murdered. Rule 804(b) states "[t]he following are not excluded by the hearsay rule if the declarant is unavailable as a witness:

- (4) Statement of personal or family history. (A) A statement concerning the declarant's own ... divorce.
- (7) Other exceptions. A statement not specifically covered by

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any of the foregoing exceptions but having equivalent circumstantial guarantees of trustworthiness, if the court determines that (A) the statement is offered as evidence of a material fact; (B) the statement is more probative on the point for which it is offered than any other evidence which the proponent can procure through reasonable efforts, and (C) the general purposes of these rules and the interests of justice will best be served by admission of the statement into evidence. However, a statement may not be admitted under this exception unless the proponent of it makes known to the adverse party sufficiently in advance of the trial or hearing to provide the adverse party with a fair opportunity to prepare to meet it, the proponent's intention to offer the statement and the particulars of it, including the name and address of the declarant.

The State believes Defendant brutally bludgeoned Carol to death in order to be free from the obligations of the \$6,000 per month spousal support the divorce court had ordered in the final divorce decree on May 28, 2008, and to obtain control over Carol's \$750,000 life insurance. There are numerous communications, both hand-written and electronic via text messaging and emails, between Carol, Defendant and others made during the last weeks of the divorce and shortly before Carols' death which are directly related to the divorce and Defendant's fragile financial condition. There are also text messages between Carol and Charlotte discussing the rain on July 1, 2010. If the Court will recall, there is dispute whether it rained at the Bridal Path residence the day before Carol was killed. These are statements "offered as evidence of a material fact, ... more probative on the point for which it is offered than any other evidence which the proponent can procure through reasonable efforts, and ... justice will best be served by admission of the statement into evidence." Rule 803(24) and 804(7).

These communications have been discussed in nearly every pretrial hearing to date and at no time has Defendant challenged their veracity. The email communications have 1

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been discovered as both printed documents and as electronic media on the numerous computers examined in this case. The emails were printed multiple times and in Carol's possession as they were found in the Body and Soul magazine found on the kitchen counter, YCSO Evidence Item 902, with her hand-written notes on them, and in the yellow folder located in her green luggage bag along with stamped envelopes of bills to pay, YCSO Evidence Item 836. Many of these were admitted during the Chronis Hearing. The text messages were discovered stored in the actual cell phones and printed during the DPS forensic examination of the phone, YCSO Evidence Item 34, Bates Nos. 4453, 4455-4457. Carol's statements from the cell phone text messages, emails and other communications fall under the firmly rooted exception of Rule 803(1), (5) and (24) and are clearly admissible under Rule 804 (4) and (24). Defendant's request for preclusion must be denied.

### II. The emails and text messages are not testimonial in nature and their admission will not violate Defendant's confrontational rights.

"Crawford v. Washington, 541 U.S. 36, 51, 124 S.Ct. 1354, (2004), prohibits the government from introducing the out-of-court statements of an unavailable witness if such statements are 'testimonial' in nature." United States v. Vaghari, 2009 WL 2245097 Here, the emails and text messages are clearly not "the functional (E.D.Pa.) at \*8. equivalent" of in-court testimony, "formalized testimonial materials," or intended "for use at a later trial," and are therefore not testimonial. Crawford, 541 U.S. at 52, 124 S.Ct. 1354. "As the emails ... are not testimonial, they are not within the purview of Crawford and their admission will not violate defendant's confrontation rights." Vaghari at \*8 (citing United States v. Hunter, 266 F. App'x 619, 622 (9th Cir.2008)) (emphasis added). Defendant's claim that admission of this hearsay evidence violates *Crawford* fails.

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### **CONCLUSION:**

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In Lilly v. Virginia, 527 U.S. 116, 119S.Ct. 1887 (1999), the United States Supreme Court concluded that when a court can be confident, as in the context of hearsay falling within a firmly rooted exception, the a declarant's truthfulness is so clear from the surrounding circumstances that the test of cross-examination would be of marginal utility, the Sixth Amendment allows the admission of the declarant's statements. Defendant's Motion in Limine to prohibit the State form offering hearsay testimony should be denied.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 77 April, 2010.

Sheila Sullivan **ATTORNEY** 

By: Deputy County Attorney

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COPIES of the foregoing delivered this 1 19th day of April, 2010 to: 2 Honorable Thomas J. Lindberg 3 Division 6 Yavapai County Superior Court Attorney for Defendant Osborn Maledon, P.A. 2929 North Central Ave, 21st Floor Attorney for Defendant By: Web Cowell